

APPENDIX A

The claims standing on appeal are:

2. The method of claim 9 wherein said polycarbonate resin is a bisphenol A polycarbonate resin.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein said graft copolymer is an acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene graft copolymer having a rubber level of between 60 to 85 percent based on the total weight of the copolymer.
4. The method of claim 3 wherein said phosphate is an aromatic phosphate.
5. The method of claim 9 wherein said aromatic polycarbonate resin is a combination of a moderate molecular weight polycarbonate and a low molecular weight polycarbonate.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein said vinyl aromatic-vinyl cyanide rigid copolymer is a styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer having a number average molecular weight of between 10,000 and 100,000.
7. The method of claim 9 wherein said aromatic polycarbonate resin is present at a level of from 75 to 85 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition, said graft copolymer being present at a level of from 8 to 10 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition.
9. (Amended) A method for improving heat/humidity aging resistance of a flame retardant thermoplastic composition, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) providing an aromatic polycarbonate resin present at a level of from 60 to 90 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition,
 - (b) providing a vinyl aromatic-unsaturated nitrile-diene rubber graft copolymer present at a level of from 8 to 15 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition,
 - (c) providing a vinyl aromatic-unsaturated nitrile rigid resin present at a level of from 1 to 10 percent by weight based on the total weight of

- the composition,
- (d) providing a phosphate present at a level of from 3 to 15 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition; and
 - (e) providing a tetrafluoroethylene polymer present at a level of from 0.05 to 2.0 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition, wherein said diene rubber of said graft copolymer is present at a level of from 6 to 12 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition wherebysaid composition retains about 80% of the original Izod impact strength after one week aging at 63 °C at 100% relative humidity.
10. A method for improving heat/humidity aging resistance of a flame retardant thermoplastic composition comprising the steps of:
- (a) providing an aromatic polycarbonate resin present at a level of from 60 to 90 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition,
 - (b) providing a vinyl aromatic-unsaturated nitrile-diene rubber graft copolymer present at a level of from 8 to 15 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition,
 - (c) providing a vinyl aromatic-vinyl cyanide rigid resin present at a level of from 1 to 10 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition,
 - (d) providing a phosphate present at a level of from 3 to 15 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition; and
 - (e) providing a tetrafluoroethylene polymer present at a level of from 0.05 to 2.0 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition, wherein said diene rubber of said graft copolymer is present at a level of from 4 to 12 percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition, wherein said aromatic polycarbonate resin is a combination of a moderate molecular weight polycarbonate having a weight average molecular weight of

between 30,000 and 80,000 and a low molecular weight polycarbonate having a number average molecular weight of between 2,000 and 10,000, wherein said vinyl aromatic-vinyl cyanide rigid copolymer is a styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer having a number average molecular weight of between 10,000 and 100,000.